

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

SATURDAY : : : : : MAY 25

Has Pain been called yet or isn't he on the Humphreys' calling list?

The Tourney will be well worth seeing, as the Boys' Brigade is well worth helping.

The fight for good government is in the hands of the men who have won it before, and they will win it again.

The absence of Mr. Beckley "seeing the President" may have relieved the Grand Jury of a too-valuable witness.

The Paradise of the Pacific is again out in beautiful form, the frontpiece being a picture in half-tones of a native home in Puna, Hawaii. The table of contents is even more attractive than usual.

Is it Americanizing the islands when a court surreptitiously gets absolute power to indict and to try any man he does not like? Is that sort of thing an improvement on the principles of absolute monarchy?

When a Judge fixes things to pack a Grand Jury to frame indictments and then to pack a petit jury to try the men indicted, it is nearly time for the Bar Association to do a little good work for justice and Americanism.

Now that the Church Defence and Extension Society has prepared to make things interesting for the Bishop at the October conference, we shall have a chance to see whether the pulpit can beat the bench in stirring up the town.

One of Humphreys' organs whines that the Advertiser has violated its pledge not to discuss the merits of the perjury case. As usual, there are no specifications. This paper has not discussed the perjury case at all, and the Humphreys' organ cannot quote a line which shows otherwise—unless it chooses to call some pertinent ball comparisons a "discussion."

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The Advertiser has raised the question for argument's sake of whether it is the duty of the taxpayers of this country to provide education for the thousands of alien children who are immigrating to Hawaii.

Professor M. M. Scott has contributed some vigorous thought to the problem. The "Outlook" of May 4th contains an interesting article on the subject of negro education, which bears on the principle under consideration. The gist of the article is as follows:

We are sorry to see the proposition seriously made in some of the Southern States to divide the school fund so as to give all the taxes derived from the whites to the education of white children, and only the taxes derived from colored people to the education of colored children. We are glad to see this proposition condemned, as it ought to be, by the best citizens in the South, without regard to party, and generally regarded by them as an appeal by politicians to the prejudices of the lower classes, not as a practical proposition to be seriously entertained. No doubt there is something in the proposition which may seem, on a mere casual and careless consideration, to have in it an element of fairness. We have occasionally heard the same proposition in a different form in the North. It has been sometimes seriously proposed to relieve all Roman Catholics from the school tax, and leave them to educate their own children in their own Church. It has been sometimes seriously questioned why the rich man with one or two children whom he sends to a private school should be taxed to pay for the education of the poor man's half a dozen children in a public school. Why should not Protestants educate themselves, and leave Roman Catholics to provide their own education? Why should not a feudal aristocracy educate their children at Eton and Rugby and Winchester, and leave the workingmen and the laborers to provide for their children such education as they desire? Why should not the whites educate themselves, and leave the colored people to provide for their own education? These questions are simply different forms of the same question—namely, Why should not the strong and rich and cultivated take care of themselves, and leave the poor and unprosperous and ignorant to take care of themselves?

Those who ask this question ought not to suffer any illusion. It is really the question, Why should any intelligent community object to have attached to it and forming a part of it a mass of ignorant and immoral persons, living perhaps in a state of dull content with their animal conditions, perhaps in a state of chronic envy of their more prosperous neighbors? Surely history has given in more than one tragedy an answer to that question. It was the ignorant plebs who destroyed Rome. It was the uneducated mob whose irruption inflicted on France the excesses of the Revolution. It is the uneducated peasantry of Ireland which keeps in hopeless poverty an island rich in agricultural and commercial possibilities. It is the ignorant population in our great cities which every now and then inflicts upon it an ugly, dangerous, and costly mob. These seven millions of colored persons are going to remain in the South. To deport them is physically impossible. To absorb them by intermarriage with the Anglo-Saxon race is not thought of as possible by any one whose judgment is determined by facts, not by a priori theories. They are not dying off, and will not thus disappear from the American continent. They cannot be reduced into a condition of slavery, and no one wishes so to reduce them.

What remains? But one alternative: to give them the best education they are capable of receiving, or to leave them to increasing degeneration and decay, a burden and a peril alike to themselves and to their neighbors. The answer to the question, Why not leave the colored people to grow up without education? is well put in a sentence by Dr. J. L. M. Curry: "We must elevate this race or it will drag us down." The colored people educated and made a component part of the industrial and political organization of the South, contented and prosperous, self-respecting because worthy of respect, will add to the wealth, the prosperity, the happiness of the South. Left uneducated to drop in successive generations into ever lower stages of barbarism, they will be a burden bound upon the back of the South, if not a millstone bound about its neck.

For the South now to abandon the

AN OPEN LETTER TO J. O. CARTER, FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY.

It is currently reported, Mr. Carter, that the Grand Jury resents the imputation that they are a whitewashing body. We sincerely hope they are not. However, actions speak louder than words.

Legislative corruption was not the only thing which you were ordered to investigate. You were instructed that other matters were within your jurisdiction. Any public scandal brought to your notice, whether it affects high or low, is a proper subject of scrutiny.

The Advertiser directs your attention to certain facts stated on the front page of this paper, whereby it appears that while a bill was pending in the Legislature, giving to Judge Humphreys such powers as have never been conferred upon any other man in Hawaii since the days of absolute monarchy, he ignored all rules and precedents heretofore recognized by the courts of Hawaii, and transformed out of hand, practically without examination, sixteen members of the Legislature into practising lawyers.

This is not hearsay. This is all a matter of record, on the files of the Legislature and in the archives of the First Circuit Court.

If, with a bill pending before the Legislature giving him arbitrary power to arrest any man on sight, the Attorney-General had appointed sixteen members of the Legislature as deputy sheriffs, with the accompanying emoluments and honors, would you not have deemed it eminently a subject of investigation and censure, if not a subject for indictment?

If, pending a bill to give the Treasurer power to assess and exempt whom he pleased, he should appoint and commission sixteen members of the Legislature as deputy tax assessors, would you not have given the matter your official scrutiny?

If the Attorney-General had done what is hypothetically suggested, it would at best have conferred the power of temporary arrest; and in the other example the Treasurer would have simply received authority to compel the unjust payment of one per cent per annum for a man's wealth.

In the actual case now drawn to your attention, the power of arbitrary arrest and assessment faded into insignificance compared with the unlimited power conferred upon Judge Humphreys by the "Bailliff bill," if his claims as to his power under such bill are substantiated.

Under that bill he claims the arbitrary right to appoint any one he pleases a bailliff, which bailliff, he claims, has the arbitrary, uncontrolled power to select—select is the word, not draw by lot—to select whomsoever he pleases as members of a Grand Jury; and as though that were not bad enough, he claims that he thereupon has the power to direct that same bailliff, or any other man whom he chooses to invest with that title, to personally select a jury to try the men whom the personally-selected Grand Jury have indicted.

If this claim is substantiated, not merely the power of temporary arrest and limited taxation is placed in his hands, but property, honor, reputation—the very life and death of every man, woman and child in this Territory are placed in the power of this one man.

Do you think that while such a bill was pending it was consistent with judicial honor and decency for Judge Humphreys to appoint sixteen of the men who were to vote on that bill, and two of their political friends, to positions of honor and emolument, which the bulk of them could never have reached through any other way?

Do you think, Mr. Carter, that you can satisfy your own conscience by devoting your official time to searching for some small money consideration asked for a paltry franchise or to pass or defeat a liquor bill, and let this monstrous attack on the life, liberty and property of the people of this Territory, accomplished in such open and shameless manner, pass unscathed?

We ask in all good faith and earnestness, what are you going to do about it, Mr. Carter?

GRAND JURY AND DISPENSARY BILL.

In charging this Grand Jury, Judge Humphreys told it to examine all accusations of bribery made against the Legislature, instancing the street and press rumors which, at the time, had most to do with the possible causes which led to the defeat of the Dispensary bill.

To find out what malign influences blighted the Dispensary bill was evidently near to the judicial heart, and strange to say, the fates worked with Humphreys, for when the Grand Jury was "accidentally" drawn, lo and behold, there appeared the following names, like Abou Ben Adhem's leading all the rest:

E. C. MACFARLANE: Wholesale liquor dealer, owner of the Hawaiian Hotel and Annex bars; owner of a wholesale liquor house and saloon on Maui and of the Commercial Saloon here.

A. V. GEAR: Business partner of the auditor of Peacock & Co., Limited, owners of seven saloons, including a hotel, and of wholesale liquor stores here and in Hilo.

J. F. COLBURN: Stockholder of the Orpheum Company, which operates a liquor license.

J. C. COHEN: Stockholder of the Orpheum Company.

J. D. HOLT, JR.: Partner in the firm of Lovejoy & Co., wholesale and retail liquor dealers (Anchor Saloon).

GEORGE E. SMITHIES: Son-in-law of Sam Nowlein, part proprietor of the Merchants' Exchange Saloon, Canario's Saloon in Hilo and of Seely Shaw's wholesale liquor store.

OLIVER STILLMAN: A relative by marriage of J. D. Holt, Jr., of Lovejoy & Co.

S. B. DWIGHT: Brother-in-law of the late Mr. Lovejoy and administrator of the Lovejoy estate.

Out of fifteen members of the Grand Jury there are eight interested either directly or indirectly, in the liquor business.

Verily, fate is a strange thing. Perhaps the Judge was right, for if there was any monkeying with the liquor dispensary bill, or undue conviviality at the Bungalow Club, who so likely to know of and attend to it as the liquor men?

The public can await the result with full assurance that this jury of experts will sift the dispensary bill scandal to the bottom, and that we shall learn all of the inside history of why that bill fell by the wayside.

colored people to themselves would be not only a public calamity, it would be a public dishonor. It is estimated that since the close of the Civil War the South has expended in taxes for the education of the emancipated slaves something like \$120,000,000. This is a splendid record. We recall nothing analogous to it in all history. Fifty years ago there was not a public school system in any Southern State, and in most of the Southern States it was a criminal offense to teach the slaves. Slavery was abolished, not with the consent of the South, but against her vigorous protests and her heroic resistance. Yet no sooner is emancipation an accomplished fact than she begins in her poverty to see what can be done to educate the emancipated slaves for freedom. In every Southern State there is now a public school system; and in every State the public provision for the one race is substantially equal to that made for the other. For the South to throw away in its growing prosperity this honorable distinction achieved in its desolation and poverty is not to be thought of; we have faith to believe that the suggestion will be thought of only to be indignantly repudiated.

MRS. GOUGAR ON HER TRIP

(Continued from Page 1.)

several of late. I would not wonder if we were to hear before very long of some terrible disturbance. There are all the signs of such a thing and it is bound to come sooner or later.

"The Maoris in this district use the heat of the ground for cooking purposes. In New Zealand we did not see one ragged, poor or miserable-looking man. No one there is either rich or poor. There are no palatial mansions but there are thousands of happy homes.

"The eight-hour law is in force in New Zealand. This law tends to discourage capital coming to the country. But, while it hinders the development of the country, the people do not seem to worry about the matter. They say they are well enough off and that the country is prosperous and rich. They don't want to rush development; they say that something must be saved for coming generations. Some of the resources of the country must be left for their children to take advantage of. They are a contented, thrifty lot, mostly of Scottish extraction.

"From Auckland we went to Tasmania.

We visited the town of Hobart, over guarded from storm and frost by Mount Wellington. Hobart struck us very much like an American town. It is a great country for fruit. I wish I had my Tasmanian apple here with me to show you; it is a beauty. "Thirteen large freight steamships carried away cargoes of apples from Hobart to England last season; 300,000 cases of the fine fruit shipped thousands of miles.

"Since the beginning of the war in South Africa, Hobart has shipped 20,000 cases of jams to that part of the world. "All Melbourne was on the jump while we were there. The people were preparing to welcome the Duke and Duchess of York. They were crazy over the matter. They love the mother country and well they might, for England governs her colonies well.

"Then we went to Adelaide and then to Sydney, thence to Honolulu.

"Australia is not a country which could ever support a large population. Although it is a little larger than the United States proper, it could never be able to support a population as great as that of the United States.

"Men are flocking to the cities. Melbourne, Adelaide and Sydney alone contain about one-third of the whole population of Australia. Drought discourages work in the country to a great extent. And then, where the eight-hour law is in effect, men prefer to go to the cities to work. One man with whom I talked, a large sheep owner, lost 300,000 sheep recently on account of the drought. Another man told me the same story. Indeed, it is a common story. Over five million sheep have been lost in Australia in the last two years on this account. There is no system of irrigation. When they bore wells they strike salt water. There is a poor outlook for Australia outside of her mineral resources. There are men on the Sonoma, going home to England, who went out to Australia to invest great sums of money for different concerns and are returning without having invested a dollar. New Zealand is different. It is a great country. I like the people of New Zealand better than the Australians, too.

"I am going to write a series of articles on the labor conditions in Australia when I get home, for Eastern magazines.

"Next year we make another trip. We will go around the world; going first to Japan.

"Traveling on the Sonoma is very pleasant. Captain Van Oterendorp is an ideal captain. All the officers are most courteous and obliging. The Sonoma is a splendid boat; she will be better, however, when she gets her machinery fixed.

"What of Francis Murphy? Oh, I don't care to speak of him."

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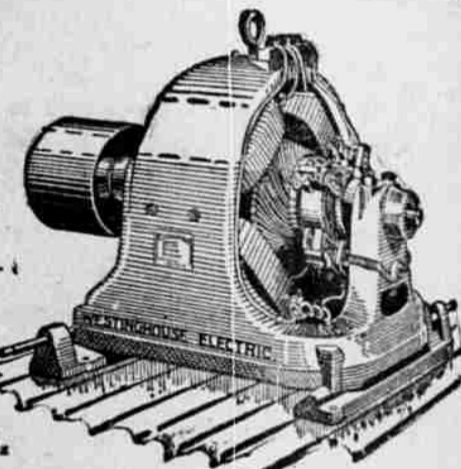
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